Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, No. 119, Chesnut-Street.

NUMBER 2002.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

For Sale,

The SCHOONER,

THREE SISTERS

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 700 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

No. 47, Penn-street.

feb. 6. §

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 109, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

For Sale.

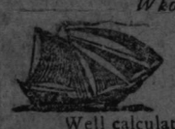
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen,

Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B Goldthwait, Galathwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW

M A R I A,

HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine

1 pair nine pound Cannon

A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo

23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, }
November 28 } 6

The following excellent Work may now be had of

James Humphreys,

Opposite the Bank of the United States, Third street,

At the *reduced price* of *twenty-five cents* single, *two dollars* the dozen, viz.

Young's Essays

on the following interesting subjects: Government—Revolutions—The British Constitution—Kingly Government—Parliamentary Representation and Reform—Liberty & Equality—Taxation—And the present War.

feb. 9. f.&f

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS

HAVING taken Mr. Warrel, jun. as a partner, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that they propose opening their school immediately on their arrival from Baltimore, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Private tuition in families as usual.

Terms and time of beginning will be made known in a future advertisement.

Feb. 7 dtf

Madras Handkerchiefs.

An elegant assortment, just received,

And for Sale, by

ISAAC LOYD,

Next to No. 44, South Wharves.

feb 7 ¶ drw

To be Let,

A House and three Acres of Land,

Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.

feb. 7 §

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant

JAMES S. COX, President.

feb 1 dtot

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.

dec 29 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES, }
JOHN MORTON, } Executors.
JOSEPH ANTHONY, }

December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, }
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } Assignees of
JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas.

dec. 31. dtf

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 6 §

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No. 187, south Second street,

—VIZ —

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens

Cassia, silk umbrellas

an assortment of china ware,

and a variety of SILKS, consisting of

Black and colored	Lutestring	
do.	do.	sattins
do.	do.	senshaws
do.	do.	silk handkerchiefs
do.	do.	sewing silks
Black		Tasseties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan 24 5

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov. 24

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed.&fr.6w

For Sale,

Deliverable at Norfolk,

A CARGO OF

Honduras Mahogany, & Logwood.

For terms apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND, & CO.

February 9.

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

dec 22 §

NOTICE.

Is given to all those indebted to the firms of

Jackson & Evens,
John B. Evens, & Co.
Evens & Bullock,
Whitton, Evens & Co. and
John B. Evens.

THAT the Subscriber is fully authorized to adjust and settle the affairs of those concerns; and that SUITS will be indiscriminately commenced on all accounts that remain unpaid on the 20th day of March next.

John B. Evens,

No, 119, South Third-street

feb 2 cod6w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 63 Acres situate in Newton Township, Delaware county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and one half from Friends Meeting House: there are on the premises a Dwelling-House, Barn and Stables and several springs of water; also an apple orchard and several hundred peach trees, a meadow well watered and ten or twelve acres of good woodland For terms apply at No. 8, White Horse Alley; or to the subscriber on the premises.

ABNER MOORE.

2d mo. 6, 1aw3w

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D COXE, esq, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, *sheriff.*

God save the Common-Wealth.

jan. 24. 2aw

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening, and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.

feb. 6. 2aw tf

Pasture Lot.

TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth street, continued, about half a mile above the city—It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer.

feb. 6 2aw tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.

6 2w

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Rarway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same days by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.

General Post-Office, }
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } co6w

To be disposed of at Privave Sale,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATED in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, state of Delaware, five miles on this side of Wilmington, and one from the Practical Farmer. It contains 144 acres, of which about twenty-five is timber. The whole is well-watered and commands a view of the river Delaware. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and other out-houses. For conditions, apply to Delehay and Bonnick, at the sign of the Practical Farmer, or of E. B. Hopkins, broker, No. 83 Chesnut-street.

feb. 7. 3taw2w

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers. The creditors whose debts are secured by mortgage, are particularly requested to present their accounts as soon as convenient, in order to enable the subscribers to make a statement of the situation of the property.

A meeting of the creditors is requested on Monday the 11th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern.

Bird Wilson
William Nichols } Administrators.
John Adlum

feb 4 codt11mar

Hemp & Iron.

The CARGO *of the* BRIG FANNY, J. Brusenberg, master, from *St. Petersburg,*

—CONSISTING OF—

89 Bales Hemp,
1634 Bars Iron
11 Bales Ravens Duck
3 Ditto Russia Sheeting

FOR SALE BY

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water-street.

WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

200 Bales Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs,
100 Ditto Hessians and Rolls,

Creas, Brittannias, Patterbornes, Bielefield Linen, Cheeks and Stripes, Brown Holland, Bunting, Sail Twine, Turkey Yarn, Hair Ribbon, Tapes, Bed Ticks, Hog's Bristles, Port Wine, Claret, Salt, Roll Brimstone, German Steel, Slates, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, Pearl Barley, &c. &c.

feb 7 2aw3w

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf.—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,

no. 208, north Front street.

2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—

JOSIAH HEWES
JOHN MORTON } Executors.
JOSEPH ANTHONY }

BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

jan. 9 d14F

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, ESQ. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to anthenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK. Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, }
1st mo. 8th, 1799. }

jan. 8 1awtf

City Commissioners Office.

January 8th, 1799.

THE following arrangement was made by the Board, for the more effectual cleansing of the City; each Commissioner to superintend district,—*viz.*

No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the North side of Vine-street, to the South side of Mulberry-street.

2. Hugh Roberts, from the South side of Mulberry-street to the South side of Chesnut-street.

3. Joseph Claypoole, from the South side of Chesnut-street to the North side of Spruce street.

4. Isaac Jones, from the North side of Spruce street to the South side of Cedar-street.

Note.—When any of the public Pumps are out of order to the Southward of High-street—application may be made to Thomas Dixey in 5th near Cedar-street, or Godfrey Gebler in 4th between Walnut and Chesnut-streets. And for the Northern part of the city to Dixey and Dehaven, in 8th street, between Sassafras and Vine streets.

☞ Meetings of the Commissioners are as usual, every Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Old Court-House.

jan. 19.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

[LIST of Vessels sailing under Convoy of the United States Ship of War, MONTEZUMA, Alexander Murray, Esq. Commander; and the Ship NORFOLK, Captain T. Williams, from St. Christopher, January 21st. 1799.

Denom.	Vessels Name.	Captains Name.	Where Belonging.	Where Bound.	CARGO.
Brig - -	Three Friends - -	John Endicott -	Salem (Maſſ.) -	Salem - - -	Molaſſes, cotton, coffee, ſugar, &c.
Ditto - -	Sally - - - - -	John Hemſtead -	Hartford (Conn.)	Hartford - - -	Salt
Ditto - -	Hope - - - - -	John Prince -	Boſton (Maſſ.) -	Boſton - - -	Sugar, coffee and cocoa.
Ditto - -	Hannah - - - -	Rufus Eames -	N. London (Con.)	Wilmington, N. Car.	Molaſſes.
Ditto - -	Mary & Caroline -	Samuel Robinſon -	Portland (Maſſ.)	Portland - - -	do.
Ditto - -	Harriot - - - -	John Hathaway -	Savannah (Geo.)	Havanna - - -	Negroes and ballaſt.
Ditto - -	Joſeph - - - -	John Owens -	Norfolk (Virg.)	Norfolk - - -	Rum.
Ditto -	Union - - - -		Portſmouth (N.H.)	Portſmouth - - -	do.
Schooner -	Two Brothers - -	Samuel Daniels -	N. Haven (Conn.)	Newhaven - - -	Ballaſt.
Ditto - -	Prudence - - -	Moſes Montague -	Hartford do.	Georgia - - -	do.
Ditto - -	Columbia - - -	John T. Boucher -	Georgetown (Mar.)	Georgetown - - -	do.
Ditto - -	James - - -	Elkanah Cook -	Kingſtown (Maſſ.)	Plymouth, (Maſſ.)	Molaſſes.
Ditto - -	Federal - - -	Elias Williams -	Wethersfield (Con.	Newlondon, (Conn.)	Molaſſes and Rum.
Ditto - -	Fiſh-Hawk - - -	Joſeph Moſs -	Somerſet (R. Iſl.)	Rhode-Iſland - - -	Molaſſes.
Ditto - -	Germantown - - -	Edward Lewis -	Marblehead (Maſ.)	Marblehead - - -	do.
Ditto - -	John - - -	William Ruſſel -	Salem do.	Salem - - -	do.
Ditto - -	Avery - - -	Zadock Bradford -	Duxbury do.	Plymouth (Maſ.) - -	do.
Ditto - -	James - - -	Samuel Phillips -	N. Haven (Conn.	St. Thomas's (W.I.)	Ballaſt.
Ditto - -	Induſtry - - -	John Butler -	Boſton (Maſſ.)	Charleſton (S.C.) -	Molaſſes.
Ditto - -	Hero - - -	Moſes Cohoon -	Baltimore	Baltimore - - -	Rum.
Ditto - -	Polly - - -	John Tongue -	Biddeford (Maſſ.)	Savannah - - -	Rum and Sugar.
Ditto - -	—— - - -		Plymouth	Plymouth - - -	
Sloop - -	Romeo - - -	Joſeph Ranſom -	New-York	New-York - - -	Molaſſes.
Ditto - -	Charlotte - - -	George Nichols -	do.	do. - - -	Ballaſt.
Ditto - -	Minerva - - -	Charles Treat -	Hartford (Conn.)	Middletown - - -	do.
Ditto - -	Anna - - -	Elihu Hichkok -	N. Haven do.	New-Haven - - -	Rum and Ballaſt.
Ditto - -	Two Brothers - -	John Grimes -	Barbadoes	Savannah - - -	Rum and Molaſſes.
Ditto - -			Antigua	Continent of Amer.	Unknown.
Schooner -	Unknown - - -	Unknown -	Unknown	Unknown - - -	

A CHARGE

To the Grand Juries of the County Courts of the Fifth Circuit of the State of Pennſylvania, at December Seſſions, 1798:

By ALEXANDER ADDISON,

Preſident of thoſe Courts.

(Concluded from yeſterday's Gazette.)

But this law is ſaid to be contrary to the expreſs words of the Conſtitution, becauſe the Conſtitution declares, that "the trial of all crimes ſhall be by jury."*

There is one general obſervation, which applies to all the objections to this law drawn from the Conſtitution. It is this; that aliens are not parties to this inſtrument, and, therefore, can claim no benefit under it, unleſs they are expreſsly named. The conſtitution is made by "the people of the United States." And for whoſe benefit? For the benefit of the people of the United States ſurely. It is the charter of the privileges of the citizens of the United States, to which none but citizens of the United States can thereby claim title. The people of the United States therein limit the power of their government over themſelves; but lay no reſtraint on their government over aliens. This was not in their view at all. Until aliens become citizens, they are in the power of the ordinary legiſlature. The legiſlature may receive them, and admit them to become citizens; or may reject them, or remove them, before they become citizens. When they come here, they know, that they come at the diſcretion of the ordinary legiſlature, can claim no privileges as citizens, and have no reaſon to complain, if this legiſlature remove them, before they become citizens. The legiſlature may refuſe to admit them to become citizens, by enacting, that citizenſhip ſhall be acquired only by birth.—If the legiſlature receive them, retain them, and admit them to become citizens; then, and not before, have they a right to claim the benefit of the Conſtitution made for citizens. This is clear reaſoning. The conſtitution, bargained for themſelves, and all who after them, ſhould become citizens; but did not bargain for aliens. Would an American citizen, removing into France, claim, as a citizen, the benefit of the French Conſtitution, againſt an act of the legiſlature? Would a man received, under the laws of hoſpitality, into the houſe of another, tell the maſter of the houſe, when he orders him to depart, becauſe he ſuſpects him of ill deſigns; "*I will not go, you have a leaſe of this houſe, you have admitted me, I will continue in it under your leaſe?*" Aliens are tenants at will, and may be removed at the diſcretion of the owner. When they become citizens, they become tenants on fixed terms, and cannot be removed, but according to thoſe terms: they are freeholders, and cannot be deprived of their rights, but on a known forfeiture regularly aſcertained.

If, therefore, aliens have no right to remain, it is no deprivation of right to order them to depart; and, if it be no deprivation of right, it can be no puniſhment; and, if it be no puniſhment, this order may be made, without any crime, on the mere ſuſpicion or arbitrary will of the legiſlature, which, with reſpect to them, is ſovereign, as, with reſpect to citizens, the Conſtitution is ſovereign. Even a citizen may be deprived of his right to perſonal liberty, without any actual crime, on the mere ſuſpicion of another, on which a magiſtrate deems it neceſſary to require ſecurity of the peace. So may an alien be deprived of our indulgence to remain among us, on the mere ſuſpicion of the legiſlature, that his reſidence here is dangerous to the public peace. This, being no deprivation of right, but a mere denial of a favor; is no puniſhment, but a mere exerciſe of the right of ſelf defence, which the government of the United States, like that of every other nation, may exert at diſcretion, without any crime or any trial.

All that is ſaid of a right to trial by jury is out of the queſtion. That refers to an inveſtigation of offences previous to puniſhment, or a deprivation of a right.—Here there is no offence, but a ſuſpicion, alledged: and, as, even in the caſe of a citizen, he may be impriſoned, for the ſecurity of an individual; ſo, in the caſe of an alien, he may be removed, for the ſecurity of the nation. † And in this, there is no puniſhment, becauſe there is no deprivation of a right. It is neither an injury nor a puniſhment; it is a meaſure of ſelf-defence, inherent in every owner of a houſe, to turn out of his houſe a ſtranger, whom he does not chuſe to entertain longer.

I will again put the caſe of a ſtranger admitted, under the laws of hoſpitality, into a houſe. The owner thinks he has reaſon to ſuſpect, that this ſtranger intends to rob or murder him; or to aſſiſt a gang of thieves, whom he ſuſpects of this intention. He tells the ſtranger, that he has ſuch ſuſpicion; and deſires him to depart. If the ſtranger ſay, "*Your ſuspicions are wrong, you muſt prove them, carry me before a magiſtrate, and let me be tried and convicted, before you take upon you to turn me out of your houſe;*" would this be an anſwer? Shall the maſter of the houſe, in order to give the ſtranger the privilege of being tried and convicted, give him and his aſſociates an opportunity of accompliſhing the wicked purpoſes ſuſpected? Suppoſe the maſter of the houſe reply, "*I am not well acquainted with your character, but, whatever it be, I have a right to turn you out; go to my ſteward, and, if you can ſo explain yourſelf to him, as that he chooſe to permit you to remain, I agree; but, if he order you to depart, you muſt go;*" would not this be reaſonable? Would this be any puniſhment of the ſtranger? No; it is the right of ſelf-defence. But, as a right to exerciſe this power will not authoriſe the maſter of the houſe wantonly to beat the ſtranger, or violently to take his money from him; ſo a right, to remove any alien from our territory, does not authoriſe a power to puniſh him without a trial by jury.

That aliens, before they can be puniſhed, or deprived of any right, for an offence, muſt be tried by a jury, reſults not from the expreſs words of the Conſtitution, which refer not to them but to citizens. It reſults from this, that our Courts know no other mode of trial, and have no authority to adopt any other.

2. But, if this law ſhould not be contrary to the expreſs words, it is objected, that it is contrary to the principles, of the Conſtitution, which diſtributes the legiſlative, judicial, and executive powers into three departments; while this law confounds them all in the executive; and this, it is ſaid, eſtabliſhes deſpotiſm.

I might reſt the anſwer to this objection, of a confuſion and accumulation of powers being a violation of the Conſtitution, on the obſervation already made, that this law operates upon none, for whoſe benefit the Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, or whom the Conſtitution was intended to affect; and cannot, therefore, be a violation of the Conſtitution. It operates only on aliens. No citizen has any deſpotiſm to fear from this law. Any citizen may, notwithſtanding this law, plot as many "treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils," as he pleaſes; and, if he can eſcape the judiciary, may bid the Preſident defiance.

But, the fact is, there is no confuſion of powers in this law, but ſuch as convenience or neceſſity, conſiſtently with the principles of the Conſtitution, introduces into many other laws, to which no man would dream of objecting.

The Conſtitution has not eſtabliſhed, and no human conſtitution can eſtabliſh, a perfect, but only modified, ſeparation of powers. What work of man is perfect?—It is very common, and it is convenient and neceſſary, for the legiſlature to paſs a law fixing certain principles, and leaving it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, the executive or judiciary, to aſcertain the caſes to which ſuch principles ſhall be applied, to detail the minute modifications, which no foreſight can ſuggeſt, and experience alone can diſcloſe; or to paſs a law, which ſhall operate on a certain contingency, leaving it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, to declare when this contingency occurs, and the law begins to operate. This leſſens not the authority of the legiſlature; for ſuch diſcretion cannot be exerciſed by any other part of the adminiſtration, without the authority of the legiſlature; may be reſtrained, corrected, or ſuppreſſed, whenever the legiſlature thinks fit; and is, therefore, altogether under the control of the legiſlature. The legiſlature, therefore, only determines ſomething, which it is neceſſary for them to determine; and leaves it to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, as caſes ſhall occur, to determine ſomething elſe reſpecting this, which the limited powers of man, the principles of juſt diſcrimination, and public convenience, render it impoſſible for them to determine. Were the legiſlature to take upon them to modify their laws to every caſe, they muſt be conſtantly in ſeſſion; and human capacity would render it impoſſible for any one body of men to diſcharge their taſk. Therefore, the legiſlature wiſely contents itſelf with eſtabliſhing general rules, and leaves, to ſome other part of the adminiſtration, authority to aſcertain the modifications and exceptions. Thus the legiſlative power determines, that certain actions ſhall be puniſhed; but, as there may be degrees of ſuch actions, more or leſs aggravated, leaves it to the judiciary to aſcertain the degree of puniſhment; and, as, in ſome caſes, all puniſhment may be diſpenſed with, leaves it to the Executive to pardon, at his diſcretion. All this is neceſſary for the ſake of humanity, juſtice, and public convenience; and it ſeems abſurd to ſay, that the principles of the Conſtitution are thereby violated.

On ſuch principles this alien act is framed. It eſtabliſhes an authority in the Preſident "To order all ſuch aliens as he ſhall judge dangerous to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſuſpect are concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States." But, as a general exertion of this authority may not be neceſſary, it provides, "That if any alien, ſo ordered to depart, ſhall prove to the ſatisfaction of the Preſident, that no injury or danger to the United States will ariſe, from ſuffering ſuch alien to reſide therein; the Preſident may grant a licence to ſuch alien to remain within the United States." What more prudent or proper method could the legiſlature have adopted? While they were in ſeſſion, and a war was in view; muſt they wait till there was a declared war, or an actual invaſion, before they eſtabliſhed the principle that aliens might be removed in a certain manner? When they eſtabliſhed this principle, were they obliged to eſtabliſh it without any exception? Or muſt they ſit, or be convened, to decide on every caſe proper as an exception? This would ſeem, if not abſurd and impracticable, at leaſt, very inconvenient. Surely the legiſlature did better. Congreſs has, by this law, declared, that aliens are removeable; juſt as that offenders are puniſhable; and has ſaid, that the Preſident may chooſe, out of all, what aliens ſhall be removed, juſt as he may chooſe out of all, what offenders ſhall be puniſhed. The Preſident may tell any alien, "*I will permit or license you to remain;*" as he may tell any offender, "*I will pardon you.*" And, in doing this, Congreſs has violated no principle of the Conſtitution.

3. Leſt this law, when tried by the words, and by the principles, of the Conſtitution, ſhould appear unexceptionable, and eſcape cenſure; it has been endeavoured to excite a clamour againſt it, by drawing a melting picture of the diſtreſs of aliens, who may thus be ordered to depart out of the country at the will of one man.

This is all work of imagination. It cannot be denied, that there is a right in the United States, as in every other nation, to remove aliens; and that there may be caſes, in which the ſafety of the nation will render it neceſſary to exert this right.—And, I think, it cannot be denied, that, in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, the United States were, if any nation ever was, in a condition that required it, as a ſolemn duty, to exert this right. The rights and ſafety of individuals muſt never be put into competition with the rights and ſafety of a nation. Aliens have but an *imperfect* right, the right of hoſpitality and civility, to remain in any nation, to which they are not bound to perfect allegiance. And if the rulers of the nation, in which they have a temporary indulgence to reſide, ſuſpect any danger to the nation, from their reſidence, and order them to depart, they have *no right* to remain. The United States were threatened with danger from France, and by the ſame means which France has uniformly adopted, to bring danger and deſtruction on other countries; inteſtine diviſions. Aliens having the leaſt intereſt in the proſperity of this country, and owing the leaſt duty, only a temporary duty, to it, were the moſt likely to yield themſelves the readieſt agents of France. And the like reſpect, which, in this country, is paid to the rights of election, gives them, here, an opportunity of miſchief, which they could, in no other country, enjoy. Though ſome of our own citizens may be baſe enough to yield themſelves as inſtruments of a foreign power, the government of the United States has no authority to remove them. But it has, like every other government, in time of danger, authority to expel aliens; and the right and duty of common defence, and protection againſt invaſion and domeſtic violence, required, that this right of expulſion ſhould be exerted. Nor was the exertion of this right proper only againſt French aliens. The principles profeſſed by the government of France have excited through the world an enthuſiaſm, which nothing, but the experience of their deſtructive conſequences, can correct. There is, in all nations, a number of warm ſpeculative men, combined together, to promote the diffuſion and prevalence of this theoretic liberty. Many of theſe, either expelled or flying from their own country, reſide in the United States; and are, here, it ſeems, ſyſtematically *united*, not in ſupport of the principles of our government, but, of an imaginary political *mellenium*, a government which never exiſted, and, while man remains as he is, never can exiſt; in ſupport of the fanciful principles, which, in the progreſs of its revolution to anarchy and deſpotiſm, have brought ſo much miſery on France, and on every country where the arts and arms of France have prevailed. Theſe dogmatiſts, invincible by reaſon or experience, united in principles, however diſperſed in place, as a nation of themſelves, are enemies to all governments; and, like the preachers of a new religion, think all other rights and duties ought to yield to the great duty of eſtabliſhing their principles. To this duty, they will ſacrifice all other conſiderations; and nothing, however cruel or deſtructive, that can promote this, will, in their eyes, be a crime. Such men will be dangerous to any country, in which they reſide. Inſtigated by the zeal of proſelytiſm, the apparent benevolence in their principles will give them an irreſiſtible influence on the young and unexperienced. And no country, in which ſuch men prevail, can hope for ſafety againſt the arts of France. Nor can any Frenchman more earneſtly promote the views and ſucceſs of France, than any native of any country, who, by adopting her principles, has brought himſelf within the pale of this new political church. Inſenſible of error, and deaf to inſtruction, they are borne forward with the courage of conſcience, the ardor of inſpiration, and the obſtinacy of impenitence, by an impetuous enthuſiaſm, to all the miſchiefs, which guilt could effect.—And, wherever there is no hope of converſion, while we are in danger, the exertion of the right of expulſion becomes a duty, which the rulers owe to the ſafety of the nation.

If there may be caſes of humanity, which may make this exertion, where not abſolutely neceſſary, favour of ſeverity; the queſtion is, with whom the power of indulgence may be beſt lodged, ſo as beſt to accompliſh the great object, public ſafety, and moſt to favor humanity.

As a meaſure of national defence, this diſcretion, of expulſion or indulgence, ſeems properly veſted in the branch of the government peculiarly charged with the direction of the executive powers, and of our foreign relations. There is in it a mixture of external policy, and of the law of nations, that juſtifies this diſpoſition.

It was never known, that a numerous and complex body of men had a more tender conſcience, than an upright individual. Where many do wrong, each can caſt the cenſure from himſelf upon others. But a reſponſible individual muſt take all the burden of the blame. Any man, with any claim to tenderneſs, would rather riſk the ſucceſs of that claim to an impartial and humane individual, than to a numerous body of men.

It remains, therefore, only to determine, whether the character of the Preſident be ſuch, as to render him a proper depoſitary of this power of indulgence. Has the Preſident no feelings of humanity? Is a life of piety and juſtice no ground of confidence? The character of the Preſident is well known. And no alien, who meddles not with politics and plots, who favors not the views of our enemies, and injuries not the peace, ſafety, or defence of the country, has any thing to fear from this law. Even with reſpect to dangerous aliens, Congreſs has provided, that the rights of humanity (ſo far as, conſiſtently with the ſupreme law, the ſafety of the people, they can) ſhall be ſecured to them. For it is enacted, *that it ſhall be lawful for any alien, who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, to take with him his property; or, if he leave any of it, that it ſhall remain ſubject to his order and diſpoſal.*

But is all our pity to be extended to ſtrangers; and ſhall we extend no care to ourſelves, our wives, and our children? The French have threatened us with pillage, plunder, and maſſacre. Such threats they have carried into execution in other countries. They have threatened us with a party among ourſelves, which will promote their views. Some of them, it is ſaid, have told us, that we dare not reſent their injuries; for there are Frenchmen enough among us, to burn our cities, and cut our throats. And, it ſeems, we dare not remove thoſe gentle lambs! Gracious Heaven! are we an independent nation, and dare we not do this? Shall our Conſtitution, intended as a ſhield to defend, become a ſword to wound us? Have we made a Conſtitution, to reſtrain our adminiſtration from oppreſſing ourſelves, and ſo reſtrain it, as to ſubmit our cities to alien incendiaries, and our throats to alien aſſaſſins?

Vain is all our defence againſt our enemies without, if we guard not againſt enemies within. If we leave an Achan in the camp, can we hope for victory? If we leave a band of traitors in the fort, can we hope to defend it? If we ſuffer French ſpies to ſtroll through our cities, our harbours, our ſhores and our country, and give information of all our ſtrength, and all our weakneſs; how can we be guarded againſt attacks? If we ſuffer them to remain here, to give information of every ſhip that ſails, that it may fall into the hands of French privateers; how can we protect our trade? If we ſuffer French agents to remain here, to corrupt the minds of our citizens, our printers and our officers, to pry into our councils, purchaſe our arms and ammunition, influence our opinions and elections, render our people careleſs, and our adminiſtration weak; what have we to expect, but all the horrors of a French invaſion? What have we to expect, but to ſee our houſes in flames, and our families in blood?

I truſt to God, that this will not happen. I truſt the meaſures adopted by our adminiſtration, with cordial union among ourſelves, will preſerve us from this calamity. But if it ſhould come upon us, we will curſe thoſe, who have lulled us with a ſweet ſong of ſecurity, and gentle fraternity of the French; who profeſſing motives of œconomy, have endeavored to tie up the hands of the adminiſtration from effectual meaſures of defence, and, under the pretence of valuing and ſeeking peace, do, in the ſureſt manner, invite war.

We are, at preſent in a perilous ſtate, and it is to be feared, on the brink of ſome calamity. Menaced with the reſentment of a foreign nation, we are diſtracted among ourſelves. In proportion to our diſſentions, will be our danger; and our ſafety lies in love to our conſtitution, and confidence in our adminiſtration. If the people will cordially unite in ſupporting active meaſures of the adminiſtration, France will change her tone, from reſentment to complacency. But experience of her conduct towards all other nations muſt convince us, that it is her means only, and not her object, that ſhe will change. Her object will remain the ſame, to reduce us to a ſubjection to her will. Let us beware, therefore of ſuppoſing, that when ſhe *ſpeaks* peace, ſhe *means* peace. She will ſpeak peace while we ſupport our adminiſtration; and again war, whenever ſhe can perſuade our people to oppoſe the adminiſtration of their government. *Divide and ſubdue* is her maxim.

With a view to leſſen the grounds of diſtruſt in our adminiſtration, ſo fatal to our own intereſt; and to increaſe that confidence in it, ſo eſſential to our ſafety; I have endeavored, with candor and care, to examine the principles of a law which has been made a pretext for vehement clamour. I have, I think, ſhewn that it is conſtitutional and neceſſary. I have ſaid (what is well known) that there is ſuch ground of confidence in the Preſident, that there is no fear that he will ſuffer it to operate againſt any alien, who comes and remains honeſtly and innocently among us; and that he will exerciſe his authority only againſt aliens, who uſe the opportunity of their being here, for the purpoſe of diſturbing our peace, alienating the minds of our citizens from our government, betraying our ſituation, corrupting our meaſures, or weakening our defence. And I hope it will appear, that, if our rulers had not exerted their authority, we ſhould have had juſt reaſon to ſay, that they had betrayed their truſt.

O! if the people would but love their Conſtitution, and confide in its wiſe and honeſt adminiſtration, and turn away from thoſe who harraſs their minds with vain ſuſpicions; how happy might we be! May the God of Wiſdom open our eyes to the excellence of our Conſtitution, and the purity and prudence of our adminiſtration; and to the folly, madneſs, and wickedneſs of thoſe demagogues, who miſlead this people from their intereſts and duties, and glory in their guilt. May he wean us from all partialities and prejudices towards any foreign nation; unite our hearts in love, and ſupport of our government; and preſerve us from the machinations of a government, ambitious, deſperate, faithleſs, and corrupt; which flatters only to deceive; and careſſes only to deſtroy.

* *Conſt. Art.* 3. *ſec.* 2. † *Conſt. Pream.*

A quantity of Ruſſia Hemp
Cordage and bar Iron
25 hogſheads Tallow
Platillas, Royal Brittanias
Checks &c. in caſes
Now landing from the ſhip Four Friends, Capt. Hubber, from Hamburg, at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, and for Sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,
Who have on hand,
Crates of Earthen Ware
Cannon and Carronades of various ſizes
Dry white Lead
Guns and Piſtols aſſorted in caſes
Gun Flints in kegs
Ships' Muſkets
Claret of a ſuperior quality in caſes of 1 to 3 dozen each.
feb. 13. d10t

Juſt Received,
By the ſhips Juno, Walters, and Four Friends, Hubber, from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
460 pieces 6-4 quadruples fileſias
35 do. 8 4 do.
139 do. creas a la Morlaix
34 do. 9 8 coutils
3 do. 4-4 do.
44 do. 6-4 guingas
250 do. Ruſſia ſail-duck
10 pipes Ricarlo wine
25 hogſheads French brandy
80 do. claret
100 caſes, at 4 doz. bottles each } claret of ſuper-
228 do. at 1 do. do. do. } ior quality.
Alſo on Hand,
11 bales ticklenburgs. at 23 to 28 cents pr. ell
12 do. Weſer linnen, at 16 to 20 cents pr. yard
1 box paterbornes
5 boxes hollow glaſs ware
5 caſks Ruſſia briſtles (firſt quality)
Erick & Lewis Bollmann,
no. 100, Spruce ſtreet
feb. 13 §

Attention, Cavalry.
Centlemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, deſirous to become members of the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt Robert Wharton, are informed that there are ſeveral vacancies in the Troop; and that a committee conſiſting of Henry Mierken, Jno. R. Taylor, James Hamilton, Owen Foulk and James Simmons, will attend at Wm Ogden's tavern, Cheſnut-ſtreet, every monday evening, 6 o'clock for the purpoſe of receiving applications.
JAMES SIMMONS, Sec'ry.
feb. 6.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 16.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1.

Six Per Cent.	15/8 to 9
Three Per Cent.	9/8 to 9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	20 to 21
—— North America,	46 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	30 } Dividend off
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	35 }

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.	
— London, at 30 days	56 1-2
—— at 60 days	54
—— at 90 days	52 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild.	36 to 37 1-2 cents

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following Report on the Wyoming Controversy is now before the House of Representatives of this state:

THE committee, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Address relative to the Wyoming controversy, report—

That in their opinion the dignity of the State is combined with the interest of individuals, in accelerating the settlement of a controversy, which has existed for so long a time.

Upon recurring to the proceedings of former Legislatures, they have found that some of the impediments, which have prevented an earlier termination of this important dispute, have arisen from blending the case of those, who have settled upon the lands at Wyoming antecedent to the decree of Trenton (by which decree the right of jurisdiction was definitively decided to be in Pennsylvania) with the case of persons, who have intruded upon the territory of the State subsequent to the date of that decree.

The committee are of opinion, that in point of justice the cases are materially different, and ought to be distinctly considered.

They therefore recommend to the House in the first instance, to endeavour to effect an extinguishment of the title of the Pennsylvania Claimants to the lands within what are commonly called the seventeen townships and which were generally settled by the Connecticut Claimants antecedent to the decree aforesaid. When the State have *re-acquired* the title, it will then be in her power to dispose of the lands to the Connecticut settlers upon such terms, as may comport with right and justice.

With this view the committee submit the following resolutions to the consideration of the House, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That compensation be offered to the Pennsylvania Claimants, for the lands claimed by them in the seventeen townships aforesaid.

2d. That disinterested commissioners be appointed, authorised and required, to ascertain the different qualities of the lands being within the seventeen townships and claimed as aforesaid, designating them by first, second and third qualities; that for lands of the first quality the sum of *per* acre, for lands of the second quality the sum of *per* acre, and for lands of the third quality the sum of *per* acre, be offered, as a compensation to such of the Pennsylvan a claimants, as have paid the purchase money for the lands claimed by them in the townships aforesaid.

3d. That to such of the Pennsylvania claimants, as have not paid the purchase money as aforesaid, but who have only paid the price of location, there be offered the said price of location, with interest from the time such payment was made.

4th. That to such of the Pennsylvania claimants as may accede to the above proposals within a time to be limited by law, certificates be issued to the amount of the value of the lands, when ascertained as aforesaid, which certificates shall, in all payments to be made at the Land-Office, be receivable as specie; and the funds to be derived from the Land-Office shall be appropriated to reimburse the amount of certificates which may be issued in pursuance hereof.

MARRIED]—on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. THOMAS PERKINS of this City, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON of Naaman's Creek, state of Delaware.

DIED.]—at Bordentown, on the 10th inst. Capt. Lloyd Wharton, deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 21st day of the present month,
FOR DELIVERING,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or
PART of
One Million of sound, hard burned
BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Bricks will be received—One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other before the 15th of May. It is desired that the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they be sent in writing to

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth street
the first house from Market street.

feb 8 §

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the resolution passed yesterday, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President replied, that he would cause the necessary enquiry to be made at the office of the Secretary of State for the information required.

In the course of the sitting, a message was received from the President of the U. States on this subject.

Mr. Livingston moved that this communication be printed.

Mr. Allen objected to the motion, as it would delay the consideration of the bill proposed to vest the President with the power of retaliation in certain cases; and it was clear from this communication, it ought to have no effect upon that bill.

Mr. Livingston said he was not possessed of that intuitive faculty which the gentleman from Connecticut seemed to have, as he seems prepared to act on the bill alluded to, without scarcely hearing this communication read; and perhaps without knowing the dates of the different decrees. The President has told the house, that though the obnoxious decree has been repealed, there is still left in force another decree. Does the gentleman from Connecticut recollect the words of that decree? Or has he had time to examine whether that decree is really in force, or not? If he had done this, Mr. L. said he had not done it. It would appear, from what happened the other day, that the house ought not to move so rapidly in this business. The house was then told by the gentleman from S. Carolina, that it was impossible that this information could have been received by the President, because if it had been received, the President would undoubtedly have immediately sent it to the house.

Mr. Rutledge said, he did not use the word impossible, but improbable.

Mr. L. admitted this might be the word. But it now appears, that the President has not only received the information then alluded to, but received it officially.

Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. L. by withdrawing the motion. The communication was ordered to be printed, and was committed to the same committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill vesting the power of retaliation in the President.

Mr. Champlin laid upon the table the following resolution.

"Resolved, that the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's speech, which relates to the invigorating our system of defence, be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provisions ought to be made by law to defray the expense, that has been or shall be incurred for the subsistence and safe-keeping of all persons, who have been or hereafter shall be taken, by the public or private armed ships of the United States, and detained as prisoners in pursuance of the laws thereof; and that they have leave to report by the bill or otherwise." Agreed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

The bill fixing the pay of captains and commanders of the ships and vessels of war of the United States;

The act to amend an act to give effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Tennessee; and,

The bill to establish the compensation of officers employed in the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes.

Mr. Kittera, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, respecting the sale of land north west of the river Ohio, reported the bill with one amendment; and the bill and amendment were commited.

Mr. Harper moved that the commitee of the whole to whom has been committed the bill, &c. may be discharged from the further consideration of that bill, with a view of postponing it to the next session.

After some objections to this motion. Mr. Rutledge wished his colleague would withdraw it, to give way to one for a postponement till Monday, which was done. The motion was negatived, being only 26 votes for it. Mr. Harper then renewed his motion, which was negatived 42 to 35.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, and went through it. The amendments were reported to the house, but not taken up. Adjourned.

Notice.

THOSE who have demands against the Estate of Mr. GEORGE KEPPELE, deceased, in his private or individual capacity, are requested to present their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment and liquidation; and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the Rev. JOSEPH TURNER, no. 362, south Second street, or to

THOMAS RYERSON,
no. 177, Market street,
Attorney in fact for Mrs. Ann Keppele.

N. B.—To be let, a good House, with convenient Stores, &c. in a most eligible situation for business in the Dry Good line, or otherwise. In this house there were no inhabitants during the prevalence of the late malignant fever and the whole has been well repaired very lately. For terms apply as above. Also to be disposed of on very moderate terms, part of the library of the late Mr. Keppele, consisting of from three to four hundred volumes of valuable Books written by the most respectable authors on their respective subjects—These are to be seen at the house of the said Mr. Turner, and to whom application for them must be made.

feb. 14 3aw4w.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, late of the city of Charleston, and formerly of this city, mariner, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands, against said Estate, will please exhibit them to ROBERT HEYSHAM, Admr.

Philadelphia, Feb 6, 1799 cod3w

CONGRESS.

The following MESSAGE was received in the House of Representatives yesterday:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

In pursuance of the request in your resolve of yesterday I lay before you such information as I have received touching a suspension of the arret of the French Republic communicated to your House by my message of the 28th of January last. But if the execution of that arret be suspended, or even if it were repealed, it should be remembered that the arret of the Executive Directory of the 2d of March, 1797, remains in force; the third article of which subjects explicitly and exclusively American seamen to be treated as pirates, if found on board ships of the enemies of France.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
Feb. 15, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Rufus King, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. London, to the Secretary of State, dated 28th November, 1798.

"Annexed I send you a copy of a note from Lord Grenville, respecting the French Arrette transmitted to you with my No. 9. A late French paper contains a second Arrette, which postpones the execution of the first."

LORD GRENVILLE TO MR. KING.

THE undersigned, his Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has the honor of communicating to Mr. King, Plenipotentiary for the United States of America, for the information of his government, that by a decree published officially at Paris, it appears to have been declared in the name of the French Directory, that every person being a native of or originally belonging to neutral countries, or to such as are in amity and alliance with the French Republic, who shall bear any commission under his Majesty; or who shall form a part of the crews of any British ships of war or other vessels, should, on the proof of that fact alone, be considered and treated as a pirate, and that it has been ordered that this resolution shall be notified to the neutral powers and to those in alliance with France.

Even this decree, contrary as it is to the usages of every civilized nation, cannot excite any surprize, as proceeding from those in whose name it has been published. To the different powers who are thus insulted, and whose innocent subjects are exposed to the most cruel treatment on the part of a government professing friendship or alliance with them, his majesty must leave it to adopt such measures as they will, without doubt, judge necessary, in the case of an outrage hitherto unexampled in the history of the world.

The king however feels, that protection is also due from him to those who sail under his flag, either in his majesty's ships of war or in other British vessels; his majesty has therefore not hesitated to direct it to be signified to the Commissary for French prisoners in Great Britain, that the first instance of the execution of this decree, shall be followed by the most rigorous retaliation against the French prisoners whom the fortune of war has already, or may hereafter place at the king's disposal.

It would certainly never be but with extreme reluctance that the king could yield to the painful necessity of exposing so many unfortunate individuals to the fatal but inevitable effects of this atrocious decree; but his majesty will have at least, the satisfaction of feeling that nothing has been omitted on his part to prevent his execution, and that the authors of it can alone be considered responsible for all its guilt and all its consequences.

GRENVILLE.

Downing-street,
Nov. 27, 1798.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. FENNO,

While the demon of pestilence is hovering round our devoted city, in search of the most accessible place to creep in and recommence his havoc, it is surely pleasant to behold the number, and the *variety* of centinels employed in preparing to keep him out—Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Corporations, Foreigners, and Natives, all prepare to repel his attacks. Among the list the "*Gentleman in Baltimore*," who appears in the American Daily Advertiser of yesterday, with the heart of a Sterne, and the head of a Solomon, deserves from the citizens of Philadelphia, the highest reward which can be bestowed on the exertions of *disinterested benevolence*. — This watchful centinel, it seems, has taken a trip to *Batavia*, to discover the nature and origin of the *Philadelphia* Yellow Fever—and in fact, his observations appear to be *quite as near* the truth, as the source from whence he has derived them. His anxiety to prevent the return of our foe, has led him even beneath the surface of the earth; and unfortunately, his ideas seem to partake of the nature of the soil in which he has been wallowing—one of his weapons to be employed against our powerful enemy cannot fail of success; whether he stumbled upon it in Batavia, or under ground, he has not told us; and indeed, when a man discovers a secret, it would be ungenerous to insist upon knowing the place, or the means of his procuring it. He proposes to level every house in Water Street to the ground, and he infers, (and who possesses ingenuity sufficient to deny the inference) that onr enemy will not find sustenance there, and of course, will go elsewhere. When a plan is presented to the world, it becomes their property, and every one has a right to alter, amend, *extend* or diminish it, as he thinks best. Under this impression, I would propose, with the greatest deference to his *deep and extensive* researches, to extend *his* plan—I would offer a remedy, couched in his own words, with the exception of the term "*Water-street*," in place of which, I would insert "*the City*." His remedy, thus altered, would read as follows:

1st "*and last*"—Let the present situation of "*the City*" be changed by levelling every house to the ground. If any one has the smallest doubt of this remedy, by fair and *logical* reasoning I will attempt to prove, that if it should be adopted, our enemy will find it necessary to go elsewhere—and in support of this opinion, I will not offer argumenrs derived either from Batavia, or from under ground.

The "*Gentleman from Baltimore*" seems to suppose, that the Yellow Fever is owing to the *outside* street of the city. I will beg leave to tell the "*Gentleman*" of a remedy proposed on a former occasion. Some few years ago, complaint was made to a certain legislative body, by a number of farmers, of the great havoc made by the squirrels on the *outside* rows of their corn-fields. Among the variety of remedies for this grievance, one was proposed, which, though it could not have failed of affording *effectual* relief against the squirrels, yet, *if my memory serves me right*, was not adopted—A resolution was brought forward by a member, whose feelings on the occasion got the start of his judgment, "that there should be *no* outside rows to the corn-fields.

Your's &c.

Feb. 15. TRIM.

There is every reason to believe that the report concerning capt. Tingey, of the Ganges, is unfounded.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia 15th Feb. 1799.

Letters for the British Packet Chesterfield, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 19th Inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid.

Copper Warehouse,

Late ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.
No. 201, MARKET-STREET,

ROBERT KID,

HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, Solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:

—*viz.*—

A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes,
Pig and Bar Lead,
Block Tin and Crowley Steel,
Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests,
With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery.

feb. 16. d1w w&stf

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Union Town the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1798, *before the hon. Alexander Addison, esq, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court,*

(L. S.)

ON the petition of Jeremiah Cook, an insolvent debtor, confined in the jail of Fayette county, praying the benefit of the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court appoint the first day of next Court to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give notice thereof for one week in Fenno's daily paper ending three weeks before the day of hearing, and also for three successive weeks in the Fayette Gazette, the last of which to be two weeks previous to the hearing. By the Court,

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, prothonotary.

feb. 16.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that an assessment of Eight dollars is levied on each share, payable, one half immediately, and the remainder in 60 days from the 14th instant; which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No 53 North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned.

The proprietors will please to recollect the necessity of being punctual, otherwise the forfeiture of their shares will be incurred agreably to the constitution.

By order of the board,

SOL. MARACHE, sec'ry.

feb. 16 3awim

White Oak Logs—or
White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 10th day of March,
For the Delivery,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent, at any part within the said City of the WHOLE or PART of
104,000 feet, running measure, of
WHITE OAK LOGS,
In lengths of ten or twelve feet,
Or of the same quantity, of
LOGS,
Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,
as under:

24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.
64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs must be strait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth-street,
the first House from Market-street.

feb 8 §

Weekly Magazine.

THE Patrons of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE, lately published by Mr. *James Watters* and the public, are respectfully informed, that it is intended to re-commence the publication of it in a short time. The present proprietor having obtained the assent of Mrs. Watters, (the late Editor's mother) and purchased from her all the numbers on hand, informs the former subscribers to that work, that those numbers published by Mr. Watters which remain to be delivered, shall shortly be sent to them with the Index and Appendix to the second volume, which is also nearly ready for delivery to those who take the work in volumes.

The present proprietor assures the public that the work shall be conducted on *the same principles*, and upon *the same terms* that it was by the former editor; and that as no exertion shall be spared to render it worthy of the public regard, he confidently hopes the same liberality which heretofore countenanced, will still continue to support it.

Subscriptions, upon the original terms will be received by the principal Book-sellers.

February 2.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the INSURANCE of SHIPPING, is now opened at No. 95 South Front-street, where a share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. & J. FRAZIER.

feb 15 dim

Just received per ship Juno, Capt. Wolters from Hamburgh,
Crees à la Morlaix,
Dowlas, whole pieces
Do. half do.
Brown Platillas.
Also on hand,
Russia Horse Hair, curled and uncurled,
Do. Deck nail rods,
Brandy 4th proof, and
Rice,
For sale by
ISAAC HAZLEHURST & SON.

feb. 15. d2w

THE subscribers, stockholders in the Delaware Bridge Company at Easton, residing within the city of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at Barnabas M'Shane's tavern, sign of the Harp and Eagle, Third, north of Market street, on Monday evening the 18th instant, at 7 o'clock, when communications will be laid before them for their consideration, lately received from the Managers of that Corporation.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
FREDERICK BOLLER,

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1799 d3t

Valuable Real Estate, For Sale.

By virtue of an order of the ORPHANS' COURT for the County of NEW-CASTLE, in the State of DELAWARE,
WILL BE SOLD,
The Real Estate of
SOLOMON MAXWELL, Esq.
Late of the said county, deceased.
No. 1.

ALL the one undivided third part of Seventeen hundred and fifty acres of Land and Marsh: About three hundred and fifty acres, more or less being upland of a superior quality; the remaining fourteen hundred acres being marsh of the first quality in the state of Delaware, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder can be put in complete order at a very small expence. On the premises are erected, Three Dwellings, with a number of outhouses, &c. Also the same proportion of about one hundred cattle, and about one hundred and fifty head of sheep; the unexpired time of servitude of a number of stout, healthy Negro men, a large quantity of hay, a number of horses, and swine, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

No. 2. A commodious Brick-Messuage and Lot of Land, situate in the village of St. Georges now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel M'Glaughlin and occupied as a tavern, for many years, to advantage.

No. 3. A Lot of Marsh, containing about thirty acres, more or less, situate near the said village of St. Georges.

No. 4. Four Lots of Land, situate near Christiana Bridge, on the South side of Christiana Creek.

No. 5. A Lot, Wharf, and Frame Store-House, on the South side of Christiana Creek at Christana Bridge.

No. 6. A Lot of Wood-Land, containing ten acres, more or less, situate about two miles from Christiana Bridge.

No. 7. A Lot of Land, with a commodious Two story Brick Messuage thereon erected, 38 feet front and 28 feet deep, one large room of which has been occupied as a dry goods store for a number of years; with a cellar under the whole—Also a Brick Building of 25 feet by 23 which has been occupied as a granary and salt store, with a brick kitchen, smoke-house, and other outhouses, barn, stables, carriage-house, &c.—This stand is considered superior for a Merchant to any in the village of Christiana Bridge.

No. 8. The unexpired lease of a Still House for about eight years, within half a mile of Christiana Bridge, with three stills and a boiler, and every other conveniency for carrying on the distilling business.—The house and situation have been viewed by gentlemen from Lancaster county, who carry on the said business, and are allowed to be equal to any in the United States.

The property contained in No. 1, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Foreman on the premises, beginning on Tuesday the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

No. 2 & 3, at the house of Samuel M'Glaughlin in the village of St. Georges, on Tuesday the 21st of said month, beginning at ten o'clock on said day.

No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at the house of William Shannon at Christiana Bridge, on Tuesday the 26th day of said month, beginning at 10 o'clock on said day.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase the above described property without viewing the same, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description thereof. That part, therefore, contained in No. 1 may be viewed by applying to Mr. Anthony Dushane on the said premises. That part contained in no. 2 & 3, by applying to Mr. Samuel M'Glaughlin at St. Georges. And the part mentioned in no. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, by applying to the subscribers at Christiana bridge.—The terms will be made as easy as the nature of the business will admit of, and be made known at the times and places of sale, by

ELIZABETH MAXWELL, Adm'x
JAMES COUPER,
DAVID NIVIN,
ROBERT EAKIN, } Admin'rs.

February 6 3tawt 19 F

** For the last time,

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the Estate of Solomon Maxwell, esq. deceased, who do not immediately settle their respective accounts, by coming forward and giving their obligations, or discharging the same by making payment, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for settlement.

ELIZABETH MAXWELL, adm'x.
JAMES COUPER,
DAVID NIVIN,
ROBERT EAKIN } administrators.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Maxwell and Nivin are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts with the Subscriber without delay; those, who have it not in their power to make payment, by giving their obligations, will meet with all the indulgence the nature of the case will admit of; and they, who do not attend to this last notice, may be assured, however disagreeable to the subscriber, that they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID NIVIN,
surviving Partner of MAXWELL & NIVIN.

TO BE SOLD,
On Thursday the 1st March, next,
At the Merchants' Coffee House,
In the evening, at 7 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY,
—*viz.*—

A LOT in Arch-street between Sixth and Seventh-streets, containing in breadth on Arch-street, 32 feet and depth 120 feet, on which there is two frame tenements which rent for 60l. per annum—free of all incumbrances.

One Lot in Trotters Lane in the Township of Moyementing, between Front and Second-street, about half a mile from the city, containing one acre of land, on which is erected a one story Brick tenement and a stable, the said lot and appurtenances rents for 20l. per annum.

One Lot, containing 3¼ acres of Land adjoining Carson's estate in the township of Moyementing, on which is a two story Brick tenement, two rooms on a floor, a good Brick kitchen, a good Orchard of the best grafted fruit Newtown Pippins, a very large strawberry patch and the Land all in good order and well adapted for a garden, now in tenure of Rebecca Gesner, and rents for 60l. per annum.

The above three lots possession can be given in April next.

A beautiful
COUNTRY RETREAT,

Situated in Turner's Lane, known by the name of Gravel Run, on which is a handsome Brick Building two stories high, two rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, and cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water, a good Tennants House; also a good Barn, a garden, good orchard, &c the whole in compleat repair, and containing from 14 to 15 acres of land—subject to a lease to Richard Wells, esq for 5 years to come from the last for which period the rent has been paid

A Ground Rent on a lot on the east side of Third Street, a little below Shippen Street, on which is a handsome three story brick house—the Ground Rent is £.32 per annum, out of which £.5. 5. is to be deducted leaving a ground rent for sale of of £.17. 15 per annum—also a ground rent on the west side of George street, adjoining the above lot on which there is no buildings—the ground rent is £.7. 10 per annum out of which £.5. 5. to be deducted, leaving a rent for sale of £.2. 5. per annum—the house joining said lot in George street is subj & to pay the ground rent.

The terms and conditions shall be made known at the time of sale and for further particulars enquire of

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.
feb. 12 dtMar.1

Sales of valuable Property.

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Second-street,
on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock
in the Evening,

ALL that valuable property, situate in Front-street, between Walnut street and the Drawbridge No 114, late the property of Daniel Tyson, deceased; consisting of a large three-story Brick House, two-story brick Kitchen, with cellars under the whole—Also a two story brick Store on Dock-street, No. 23; the lot is nineteen feet front on Front-street, and extends 145 feet to Dock street, on which the above store is erected; the whole now in the tenure of Cladeus F Rosett; the yard is paved with bricks; with a pump of good water by the kitchen door. Possession to be given the 6th of June next. The above property is clear of all incumbrance. Any person wishing to view the premises, may see it by applying to Mr. C.F. Rosett. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

SHANNON & POALK, Auct'rs.
February 12.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Committee appointed to distribute the Donations received for alleviating the Distresses of those who are suffering in consequence of the late Calamity, are requested to bring in their accounts previous to the 20th instant.

By Order of the Committee,
PETER BARKER, *Clerk.*
2d mo. 12, 1799.

FOR SALE,
In the healthy and pleasant village of
BORDENTON.

A HANDSOME, well finished, and convenient two story Frame House, and lately occupied by colonel John Vanemburgh,—the House is 36 feet in front on the main street, and 30 feet deep—four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen 18 by 15 feet, two good rooms over the same and one with a fire place—a very excellent cellar under the whole house; the lot two fifths of an acre, enclosed with a high board fence; the garden in high cultivation, and contains a variety of best grafted fruit.—Good stable, carriage house, smoke-house and a pump of good water in the yard, the whole in complete repair. The healthiness and pleasantness of the village of Bordenton and the neighborhood are too well known to require any commendation.

For terms apply to *James H. Imlay, esq.* now in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber now on the premises.

MARY VANEMBURGH,
executrix.
Bordenton. feb 13 d6w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or shall, by the first of March next, sign the discharge of the said Stelle, will please to present their accounts to either of the subscribers, made up to the first of August 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the first of April next. The discharge will be in the possession of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-street, until the first of March next.

JAMES W. CLEMENT, } Acting
WILLIAM MOTT, } assignees.
jan. 10. 3awIm

Land, Town Lots, &c.

LAND in the Township of *Cambria* and lots in the Town of Beula, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for sale at a moderate price and upon a reasonable credit; any quantity may be obtained from 100 acres to 10,000—and good mechanics and laborers may have land or lots for their work.

The situation is healthy and the soil good;—the present settlers are sober, industrious and well informed. A seminary of learning, public library and other useful institutions have been among the first objects of their attention. Roads have been cut, and new ones are contemplated in different directions—The distance from Philadelphia is about 235 miles; from Pittsburgh 65 miles and from Fort Franklin 85 miles. The best rout is through Harrisburgh, Lewistown, Huntingdon, &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
MORGAN RHEES,
No. 177 South Second street,
Philadelphia, or of
Messrs. JONES & MOORE,
Surveyors, Beula.
feb 13 2aw6w

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,
Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.
2d mo. 12.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing,
30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

CHINA GOODS.

Now delivering from the Ship New-Jersey, from Canton,
FOR SALE,
At the Stores of the Subscribers,
CONSISTING OF

Bohea
Hyson skin
Young hyson } TEAS.
Hyson and
Imperial

White nankeens
Lutestrings, colored and black
Senshaws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing silks do. do.
Black hair ribbon
Black sattins
Cassia in small bales
China ware in dining and tea setts

On Hand,

50 trunks and cases dimities, muslins, ginghams, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small packages, for the West-India market.

25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the West-India market.

1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced.
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raised copper bottoms in tubs.
A small invoice of queens ware assorted.
English wrought nails in casks.
Sheathing paper.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in casks.
Old Madeira wine fit for use.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
feb. 11 m.w.fr.tf.

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 oros, boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.
October 29. eo tf.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
John & James Poultney,
BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and those having demands to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN POULTNEY,
JAMES POULTNEY,
1st mo 30 w&frtf

JOHN MILLER, junr.
HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT,
To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street,
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
300 Bales of Bengal Goods;
CONSISTING OF

Cossas
Baftas
Mamoodies
Humhums
Taffaties
Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Also, a large assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs,
of various descriptions.
January 1 1awtf

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

GIDEON H. WELLS,
no. 139, Market street
Philadelphia, dec. 4, 1798 cotf

NOTICE.

THE co partnership of JOHN GREEN & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement to any one of the Subscribers—each being duly authorized to adjust the same.

JOHN GREEN.
EDMUND DARCH.
SAMUEL DARCH.

N. B.—They have the remainder of their stock of Goods—consisting of
Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.
At No. 16, North Second Street, which they are selling on very low terms to close the business.
jan. 18 taw3w

January 23d, 1799.

IN pursuance of a resolve of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

The Stockholders are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on each of their respective shares of stock, on or before the first day of March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the minutes,
GEORGE WORRALL, Sec'ry.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
jan. 25. frsa4w.

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
First Dancers of the New Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their first BALL will be on Thursday next, 14th Feb. at Oellers' Hotel—Ladies tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Byrne, or of their scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe—and relying on their attention to their pupils, hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second streets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.

February 11. dtf

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers for sale the following described property,
—*viz.*—
ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover,
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.
jan 11 d1w 2awtf

AT an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Alleghany, State of Pennsylvania, the 2d day of January 1799, before the honorable John M'Dowell and John Gibson Esquires Judges of said Court.

On the petition of David Jones, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the act of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court orders, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of March next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors have due notice thereof by publishing in the United States Gazette, that they may shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

By the Court,
JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.
february 1 ¶taw3w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.
December 12. m. tf.

To be Sold, or Let
ON GROUND RENT, FOREVER,

A NUMBER of very handsome Building Lots, on the South side of Arch-street, near Ninth street, and on Ninth-street, between Arch and Race-streets.

ALSO,

A few Lots of four acres each; on a high, dry, and elegant situation, within three miles from the city—Enquire at No. 218 Arch-street.
jan. 30. 2aw3w

WAS FOUND,
On FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
Below SOUTH-STREET, in
Front-Street,
A SILVER WATCH,
With a STEEL CHAIN.

The Owner on proving his property and paying charges may have the same, by applying to No. 188, South Front-street.
feb. 13 wf&m

FOR SALE,
A Small Plantation,

OF about 116 acres, whereof 34 acres are under Clover of one and two years, including an orchard of ten acres; 26 acres of excellent bottom and upland watered meadow, and about 25 acres of wood land. The remainder is now under the plough, 10 acres of which are in the best order to receive grass seed next spring.

It is situated in the manor of Moreland, Montgomery county, and distant 14 miles from Philadelphia.

The improvements are a stone Dwelling-House, Kitchen and pump; a stone Spring-House and Wash-House; a stone Tennant's House; a large stone Barn and many other useful out building, and a good Garden fenced round with boards.

For further particulars apply to
P. THOMPSON, Conveyancer,
No. 43, Mulberry-street.
B. BONSALL, Dock-street, or
J. LAUMOY, on the Premises.
feb 4 3awtf

For Sale by the Subscriber,
No. 145, Market-street,
Very low for Cash, or a short Credit,
The remaining stock of the late House of
TODD & MOTT,
Cloths, Kerseymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and shawls
Printed dimitics
Hosiery, threads, twist and sewing silks
A small amount of hardware,

WILLIAM MOTT, Agent
for the assignees of Todd & Mott, to
Whom, all persons indebted to that concern, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,
Having commenced business in the Commission line, his store is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all descriptions.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

Alexander J. Miller,
No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,
THE FOLLOWING
WHITE GOODS,
Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,
—*viz.*—

Gaunjees
Alliabald Baftas
Tandah Cossies
Fine Long Cloths
Moories and Short Cloths.
feb 1 §

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,
Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.
nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,
A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,
Apply at Stores on the Wharf,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.
Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,
A Single case Silver Watch,
the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the case—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward,

W. HAYDON.
jan 21

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.
jan. 19. ¶

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above-mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.
dec 17 §

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.
(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
jan. 12. §